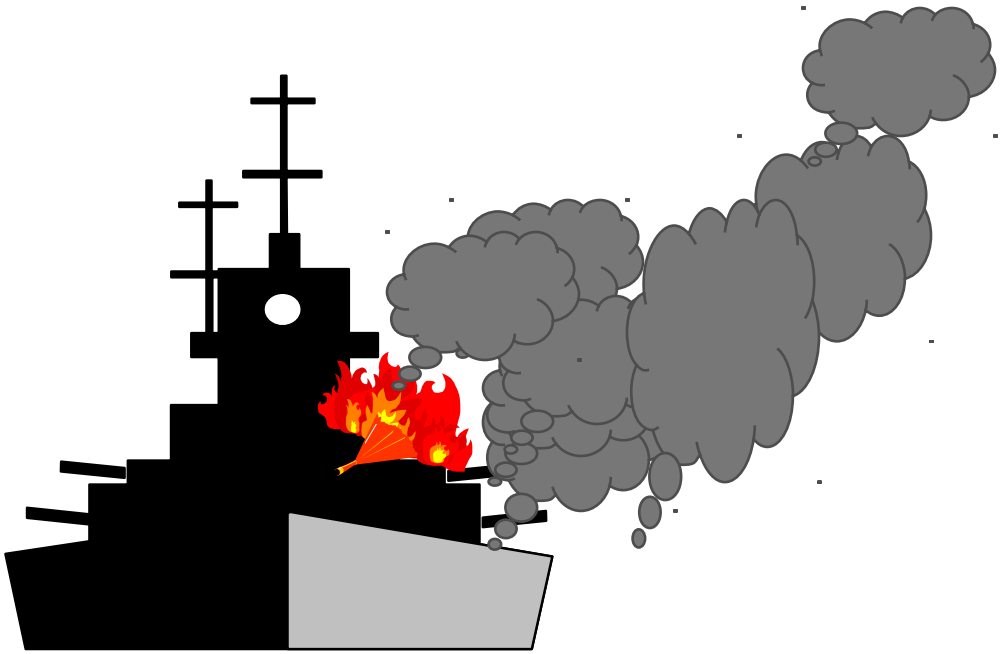
Firefighting and Fire Boundaries

Lesson topic 3.1



Enabling Objectives

1. Coordinate the activities of the damage control teams of the repair stations
- Establish primary and secondary forward and aft smoke boundaries
- Given a damage control scenario record damage control messages
- Record casualties on isometric damage control diagrams

Planning and preparation

- Organization
  - Assignments should be made carefully
  - Assignments should be specific
  - Standard and supplemental organization charts should be clearly displayed
  - Review assignments regularly

Planning and preparation

- Training
  - Repair Party personnel must be thoroughly indoctrinated and trained in the use of repair locker equipment
  - Utilization of PQS, frequent well planned drills, will contribute to teamwork and minimize confusion when an actual fire occurs
  - Cross-training

Procedures for Isolating, Confining, Combating, and Controlling Fires

- Locating and isolating the fire
  - Rapid and accurate investigation
  - Widespread smoke and multiple fires, must be expected, during battle damage
  - Fires and damage pinpointed
  - Investigators must

Procedures for Isolating, Confining, Combating, and Controlling Fires

- Initial response to isolate and contain the fire
  - Dispatch the On-Scene Leader & fire teams
  - Commence plotting
  - Primary and secondary fire boundaries
  - Identify special hazards
  - Primary fire boundaries will be set on all six sides

Procedures for Isolating, Confining, Combating, and Controlling Fires

- Initial response
  - Any physical barrier can be a fire boundary
  - Primary boundaries are the bulkheads, deck and overhead surrounding the fire
  - Recommended minimum degree of tightness for a fire boundary is fumetight

Procedures for Isolating, Confining, Combating, and Controlling Fires

- Initial response
  - Secondary fire boundaries will be directed set to prevent the spread of smoke/fire if primary boundaries are overcome
  - These should be a minimum fumetight & complete transverse bulkheads
  - Secondary fire boundaries are generally set at watertight subdivisions or airtight boundaries

Procedures for Isolating, Confining, Combating, and Controlling Fires

- Initial response
  - It is very important to set boundaries above the fire as quickly as possible
  - Identify special hazard areas in the vicinity of the fire and take appropriate safeguard actions
  - Controls for sprinklers serving magazines in the secondary fire boundaries must be manned

Procedures for Isolating, Confining, Combating, and Controlling Fires

- Initial response
  - The On-Scene Leader must appraise the situation and decide on a plan for attack
    - Equipment needed
    - Point of access
    - Additional support required

Procedures for Isolating, Confining, Combating, and Controlling Fires

- Initial response
  - Several things will happen simultaneously
    - Setting Fire Boundaries
    - Securing electrical power and ventilation
    - Rigging hoses and staging equipment
    - Evacuating personnel

Areas where the RPL must provide Direction, Assistance and Support to the On-Scene Leader

- On-Scene Leader is restricted in being able to see the overall picture
- The RPL must use the DC Plates & other available documentation, to provide the On-Scene Leader with information and direction

Areas where the RPL must provide Direction, Assistance and Support to the On-Scene Leader

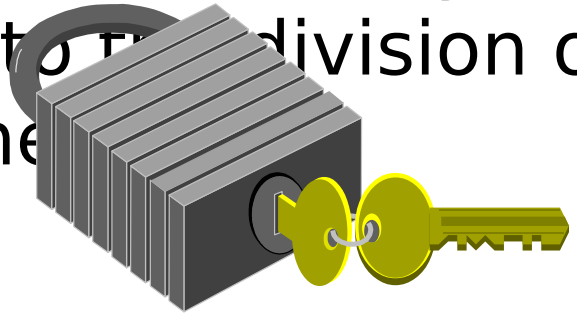
- The RPL must
  - Keep DC Central informed
  - Provide coordination with On-Scene Leader, repair station teams & personnel, such as
    - Boundary teams
    - Desmoking teams
    - Atmosphere testing personnel
    - Investigators

Coordination of the setting of Material Conditions of Readiness

- Responsibility for setting of material conditions
  - Divisions are responsible for securing the X-ray and Yoke fittings
  - Repair Stations are responsible for setting ZEBRA in its area of responsibility
  - The setting of ZEBRA, all discrepancies and exceptions that occur shall be reported to DC Central

Coordination of the setting of Material Conditions of Readiness

- Classified closures and fittings within locked or controlled access spaces are usually equipped with remote operators so that they may be operated from outside the space
- Responsibility for closures/fittings within these spaces that are not remotely operable shall belong to the division or work center holding the



Summary and Review

- Planning and Preparation
- Procedures for Isolating, Confining, Combating and Controlling Fires
- Areas where the RPL must provide Direction, Assistance and Support to the On-Scene Leader
- Coordination of the setting of Material Conditions of Readiness